

Triangle integrals

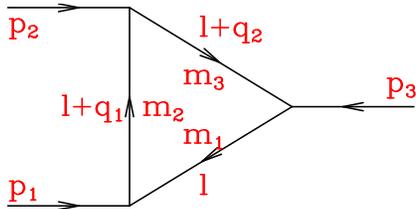
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Jump directly to finite triangle integrals

The definition of the triangle integrals are as follows

$$I_3^{\{D\}}(p_1^2, p_2^2, p_3^2; m_1^2, m_2^2, m_3^2) = \frac{\mu^{4-D}}{i\pi^{\frac{D}{2}} r_\Gamma} \int d^D l \frac{1}{(l^2 - m_1^2 + i\varepsilon)((l+q_1)^2 - m_2^2 + i\varepsilon)((l+q_2)^2 - m_3^2 + i\varepsilon)}$$

where $q_0 = 0, q_1 = p_1, q_2 = p_1 + p_2$.



After Feynman parametrization we have

$$I_4^{\{D=4-2\epsilon\}}(p_1^2, p_2^2, p_3^2; m_1^2, m_2^2, m_3^2) = -\mu^{2\epsilon} \frac{\Gamma(1+\epsilon)}{r_\Gamma} \int_0^1 d^4 a_i \frac{\delta(1 - \sum_i a_i)}{\left[\sum_{i,j=1}^3 a_i a_j Y_{ij} - i\epsilon \right]^{1+\epsilon}}$$

Y is the so-called modified Cayley matrix.

$$Y_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left[m_i^2 + m_j^2 - (q_{i-1} - q_{j-1})^2 \right]$$

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} m_1^2 & \frac{1}{2}m_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}p_1^2 & \frac{1}{2}m_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_3^2 - \frac{1}{2}p_3^2 \\ \frac{1}{2}m_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}p_1^2 & m_2^2 & \frac{1}{2}m_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_3^2 - \frac{1}{2}p_2^2 \\ \frac{1}{2}m_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_3^2 - \frac{1}{2}p_3^2 & \frac{1}{2}m_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_3^2 - \frac{1}{2}p_2^2 & m_3^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

A necessary condition for a soft singularity is that for a least one value of i

$$Y_{ii} = Y_{i i+1} = Y_{i i-1} = 0$$

A necessary condition for a collinear singularity is that for a least one value of i

$$Y_{ii} = Y_{i+1 i+1} = Y_{i i+1} = 0$$

If neither of these conditions is satisfied the integral is finite and can be evaluated by general techniques[1, 2, 3]

Massless internal lines (clickable links)

1. $I_3^{\{D=4-2\epsilon\}}(0, 0, p_3^2; 0, 0, 0)$
2. $I_3^{\{D=4-2\epsilon\}}(p_1^2, p_2^2, 0; 0, 0, 0)$

One massive internal line

The three general cases of divergent integrals are

3. $I_3^{\{D=4-2\epsilon\}}(0, p_2^2, p_3^2; 0, 0, m^2)$
4. $I_3^{\{D=4-2\epsilon\}}(0, p_2^2, m^2; 0, 0, m^2)$
5. $I_3^{\{D=4-2\epsilon\}}(0, m^2, m^2; 0, 0, m^2)$

Two massive internal lines

With two massive internal lines we can only have a soft singularity. $I_4^{\{D=4-2\epsilon\}}(m_2^2, s_{12}, m_3^2; 0, m_2^2, m_3^2)$ is the most general divergent integral.

6. $I_3^{\{D=4-2\epsilon\}}(m_2^2, s_{12}, m_3^2; 0, m_2^2, m_3^2)$

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References

- [1] G. 't Hooft and M. J. G. Veltman, Nucl. Phys. B **153**, 365 (1979). [Spires](#)
- [2] G. J. van Oldenborgh, Comput. Phys. Commun. **66**, 1 (1991). [Spires](#)
- [3] T. Hahn and M. Perez-Victoria, Comput. Phys. Commun. **118**, 153 (1999) [[arXiv:hep-ph/9807565](#)].
[\[arXiv:hep-ph/9807565\]](#)